

LATE NEWS

REJECTS MOTION

London.—The House of Commons today rejected Winston Churchill's motion to sidetrack the labor government's bill to give it wartime powers over the nation despite his warning that it was a "blank check for totalitarian powers."

After hearing Churchill assail the bill as a potentially sinister instrument of dictatorship, Commons gave it a vote of 251 to 148. It was an exceptionally light vote. The House has 640 members.

LESS FOOD TO BE BOUGHT

Washington.—Agriculture officials indicated today that Britain's new austerity program would cause no noticeable drop in the general level of U. S. food prices this fall.

In a desperate move to preserve their dwindling dollar reserves, Britons—the American farmer's best foreign customers—plan to tighten their belts and buy less food from the United States for the remainder of 1947.

Agriculture officials believe that whatever slack this leaves in the heavy demand for U. S. foods will be taken up quickly by other foreign nations. Hence, the continued demand for food would tend to keep prices high for the average U. S. housewife.

THREE FATALLY INJURED

Cincinnati, O.—Three youths were fatally injured near here today when their automobile rammed into an Atlantic Greyhound bus, the Hamilton County sheriff's office reported.

The dead were Kenneth Jordan, 18, driver of the car and his companions, Norman Davis, 21, and Sidney Brown, 21. All three were from Williamsburg, Ohio. Authorities said Jordan's car first struck a corner of a King Brothers Bus which was the first section of a two-bus movement, then careened 175 feet down the highway before plowing into the Greyhound bus which was the second section.

RUSSIA SCORES U. S.

Lake Success, N. Y.—Russia bitterly assailed the United States today for charging the governments of Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania with suppressing human freedoms and asserted that the present American government "might be the object of the same or more serious charges."

Alexei N. Krasnikoff, Soviet representative on the Security Council's committee for new members, said the U. S. had no right to "interfere in the domestic affairs" of the three eastern European countries.

LOOKS TO MIDWEST

Indianapolis.—Gael Sullivan, executive director of the Democratic National Committee, said today that his party's greatest political opportunity for victory next year lay in the midwest and the west.

Sullivan was in Indianapolis to address a two-day convention of Indiana Young Democrats, the organization's first convention since 1941.

He said the failure of the recent session of the Republican-controlled Congress to act favorably, or to act at all, on many national problems had strengthened the Democratic cause to a great extent.

STATE DEPT. DENIAL

Washington.—Control of all civil affairs in Korea is being gradually transferred to the State Department, an authoritative source told the United Press today, but the State Department denied it.

Despite the denial, it can be authoritatively stated that the change from military to civilian direction of civil affairs in Korea has been started and State Department officials already have been informed of the move.

CREDIT RESTRICTION ENDED

Washington.—President Truman today signed legislation ending wartime federal controls of retail credit, including installment buying, on Nov. 1.

After that date, all consumer credit controls will end. Mr. Truman said in a statement he was sorry Congress failed to provide a longer extension of the credit controls. The President had asked legislative authority for the controls, which were imposed during wartime by executive order.

Mr. Truman called on business to avoid undue relaxation of the terms of retail credit after next Nov. 1. He said it would be better, in seeking new customers, to reduce prices rather than make credit buying easier.

You'll thrill to "Rescue of Evangelina," a dramatic true story about a rescue that led to the liberation of a nation. Read it in The American Weekly, the great magazine distributed with SUN-DAY'S HERALD-AMERICAN.

Prosperity Given To The Virginia Farmers By Demos

Fifteen Years of Democratic Administration Has Changed Life of the Rural Community in Virginia—What the South Needs More Than Anything Else is Strong, Liberal Newspapers That Will Work for the Interest of the Southern People.

C. L. ARRINGTON

I have just returned from a trip to my old home in Franklin County Virginia, and am amazed at the prosperity of the farmers in that section of the county. When I was a boy most of the farmers in that great tobacco section were merely living from hand to mouth.

When I visited there in 1932, I found many of them on the verge of starvation. Twelve years of Republican rule had put them on the rocks. Tobacco is the principle crop, and from 1923 to 1933 the tobacco raiser seldom ever got enough for his crop to pay for the fertilizer which he used. One of my uncles told me that for two successive years, 1923-24, his tobacco crops brought less than enough to pay for the fertilizer which he under them. That was in the good old Republican days when the Republic controlled 80th Congress and the reactionary press have been trying to get us back to.

When I was a boy a man was very fortunate if he raised \$50 worth of tobacco per acre. We usually received about 30 per acre. The last tobacco crop that I raised was in 1916. I received less than \$35 per acre for it. I was told that the tobacco raiser averaged \$1000 per acre for the tobacco which they raised last year. The same relative who told me he failed to get enough for his tobacco in 1923-24 to pay for the fertilizer said that he averaged about \$900 per acre for the tobacco which he raised last year. The income of the tobacco raiser has been multiplied by more than twenty-five since the days of Hoover. The raising of tobacco requires a great deal of hard work, but no expense other than the \$60 or \$75 per acre for fertilizer, at present prices. Therefore it is easy to see why a tobacco farmer with three or four children to help him is making ten or twelve thousand dollars profit on his tobacco crop alone.

Along with the tobacco he raises he usually produces enough grain for bread and to feed his hogs and cows and chickens. He has little food to buy. Therefore the profit made on the tobacco can usually be banked or used to buy a new car, which the farmers seem to be well supplied. For the first time in my life I found the farmers living on the poor ridges of Franklin County, Virginia are rolling in prosperity.

In general this prosperity is due to the sixteen years of Democratic administration with its AAA, and in particular to organized labor which has secured high wages for the city worker which in return enables him to pay the farmer a good price for his farm produce. Despite this fact, I found many of the farmers bitter against the New Deal and the labor unions. It seems to be hard for some farmers to understand that their prosperity is directly tied in with the wages which the city worker receives.

Whenever the city worker receives high wages for his labor the farmer will be able to receive a high price for what he raises. Farmers cannot prosper when the factory worker is working for starvation wages. When the farmers understand this their attitude toward the labor unions will change. They will know that most of their prosperity is due to the fact that labor has been able to secure a decent wage for the city worker without which the farmer cannot hope to prosper.

Politically the majority of the farmers of Franklin County call themselves Democrats, however many of the old farmers who were Democrats prior to Cleveland's last administration soured on the Democratic Party and have been strong Republicans since that time. It is impossible to talk politics with these for five minutes without getting around to the Cleveland times. The very minute they learn one is a Democrat they will start telling about the hard times they had under Cleveland.

Practically all daily newspapers published in the vicinity, Roanoke, Lynchburg, Danville, Bedford City and Martinsville are supposed to be Democratic, but I found their editorials to be almost as conservative and reactionary as those of the Chicago Tribune. I failed to see a single editorial which advocated

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Republicans Lose Farm Vote

Sixty-one per cent of the farmers intend to vote Democratic in the presidential election next year, according to the latest Gallup poll in mid-July.

How ungrateful of them! Don't they realize all the Republicans are doing to free them from "New Deal regimentation"?

Here is the Republican Congress, working its fingers to the bone to save the farmers from the "Socialistic threat" of rural electrification, land reclamation and flood control.

And how are the farmers showing their gratitude? By voting Democratic!

Can it be that the farmers want lights in their houses and power to operate household and farm machinery? Can it be that they object to having a year's income washed away in one flood? These floods used to be considered "acts of God." Nobody could stop them.

Then Roosevelt came along with a program to harness the rivers that ruined the crops and kept the farmers in hock to the banks and the insurance companies.

He harnessed the Columbia river and created the Tennessee Valley Authority over the violent objections of the electric power trust. These projects were so successful that President Truman wants to continue them. He has urged the creation of a Missouri Valley Authority to keep the Mississippi and Missouri rivers within their banks.

This project would raise the standard of living for thousands of farmers in the fertile territory through which both rivers flow.

It would insure them against such disastrous floods as swept millions of acres bare during the past few weeks.

The Republican Congress, under the pressure of the private power companies, is cold to the Missouri Valley Authority. The Republicans say it would "cost too much." But the cost of the last flood was almost as much as the cost of building the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The MVA would pay for itself in the crops it saved and the power it generated to make farms more efficient and their work less arduous.

The farmers in the Mid-West understand this. So do the farmers in the South. And so do those in the Far West, where millions of acres bloom and millions of lights shine in what was a vast desert before the Grand Coulee Dam brought water and power.

The farmers have been introduced to rural electrification, reclamation and flood control. They like it. And they do not want these things taken away from them. That's why they are voting Democratic.

All the Republicans intend to do about the disastrous floods is to let nature take its course for the profit of the utility interests. Instead of being "acts of God," they would be acts of the Republican party.

On that platform, the Republicans have lost the farm vote. — International Teamster.

FIGHT TO AID VETS USELESS

Republican Failure To Raise Subsistence Allowance Is Scored

Failure of the Republican dominated 80th Congress to take action raising the subsistence allowance of veterans attending school under the GI Bill of Rights was scored heavily in the closing days of the session.

Democratic leaders fought hard in an effort to force the Republican leadership to bring the bill raising subsistence allowances by \$15 a month out of committee. Only by Republican consent could the bill be brought before the House for consideration.

Republicans explained their failure as being due to a fear of a Presidential veto.

Democratic Minority Leader Sam Rayburn of Texas raked the G. O. P. leadership with a series of questions which left Republican Majority Leader Halleck of Indiana without an answer.

Later Representative John A. Carroll (D., Colo.) took the floor to say:

Yesterday afternoon I called the attention of my body to a bill, S. 1394, which was passed by the Senate unanimously and now is languishing in a committee in this body. I was much surprised today when the majority leader issued his statement to this body in which he quoted from the President's speech of last January 6. The majority leader said:

"That statement can leave no question about the opposition of President Truman to additional veterans' legislation of any consequence."

"I say that is not true. The President has yet to veto any bill concerning veterans' legislation which has been passed by this Congress. I am confident that he will not veto the type of veterans' legislation having sensational approval. If this legislation passes this body there will be no Presidential veto. Of that I am confident. If we adopt and approve the bills which the Senate has passed unanimously, there will be no Presidential veto."

"Let me tell you what I suspect is the real motive behind the majority leader's remarks. For some unknown reason the Republican leadership of this body is attempting to avoid the consequences of bottling up veterans' legislation. It is common knowledge that they will not pay S. 1394, the other measures recently passed by the Senate to come before this body for action."

"Now there is great demand for this legislation. Disabled war veterans need the assistance provided by some of these bills, and particularly in S. 1394 thousands upon thousands of veterans have been pressing for an increase in their subsistence allowance in order to meet the continued rise in the cost of living."

"The majority leader, in the prepared speech before this body today, has expressed deep concern over the possibility of a Presidential veto of additional veterans' legislation. I cannot understand, at this late date, his solicitude about a Presidential veto. Certainly such concern was not manifest with regard to other important measures which have been passed through this body under the guiding hand of the Republican leadership. I refer now to the Taft-Hartley bill and to the tax bills."

"I suggest to the majority leader that the proper way to place the onus on the executive branch of the Government is to give it an opportunity to perform its function. Bring these important veteran bills before this Congress. Let us perform our legislative function under the Constitution and then let the record clearly show whether or not the President will veto these extremely important measures."

"The responsibility for the passage of these measures is directly that of the majority party and its leadership. No searching and grasping for disconnected portions of the President's speech of last January can relieve the majority leadership of this body of their responsibility."

At the White House later it was pointed out by an administration spokesman that it is not customary for the President to indicate opposition to legislation until it reaches his desk.

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YOUNG DEMOS IN STATE MEET

Miss Catherine Falvey, Boston Attorney Will Speak

Indianapolis, Ind.—Miss Catherine E. Falvey, a Boston attorney and a former member of the legislature from Massachusetts, will be one of the speakers at the state convention of Indiana



Miss Falvey

Young Democrats to be held Friday and Saturday, August 8 and 9 in Indianapolis.

Miss Falvey, who served as a major in the Women's Army Corps in World War II, was released from active duty in September, 1946.

A native of Somerville, Mass., Miss Falvey was graduated from Florida Law School, Boston, with a degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1932. She was awarded the honorary degree of Master of Laws from that school in 1946.

While in school, she was president of her class two years and was vice-president of the student council two years. She was admitted to the Massachusetts state bar in 1934 and to the Federal district bar of Boston in 1941. In 1939, she was admitted to practice before the Supreme court of the United States.

Miss Falvey served in Germany as chief of the analysis section of the interrogation division during the Nuremberg trials of the Nazi war criminals. During the war, she had been overseas on duty with the WAC staff Director of the European theatre, in London.

Enlisting in the Women's Army Corps as a private in August, 1942, Major Falvey's first assignment was on the staff of Colonel Hobby, Director of the WAC. Later, from March 1944 to August 1946 she was assigned to the War Department on the staff of the Inspector general of the Army.

Prior to entering the Army, Miss Falvey was a member of the Somerville School Committee and in 1937 was the first woman to be made vice chairman of this committee. Elected to the Massachusetts Legislature in 1940, she was the first woman ever to serve in that body from the city of Somerville. During her term, she was a member of the committee on banks and banking; of the Democratic steering committee; of the Special Committee of Congressional redistricting and a member of the recess water commission. Re-elected in 1942 while attending Officers' Candidate School in Des Moines, Iowa, she was sworn in in January, 1943.

Miss Falvey is a member of the American Legion, of the Massachusetts Legislators Association, of the National Order of Women Legislators, and of the international honorary legal fraternity, Phi Delta Delta, as well as numerous honorary societies.

The Tenth District is entitled to sixty delegates to the convention. Delaware County will have sixteen.

Members of the county delegation who will attend the convention are Mr. Rodeffer, Mr. Cronin, Pal Cooley, Faye Cooley, Mildred Cronin, Jack Johns, Harry Hansard, Francis Hanley, Robert Frazier, Melvin Miller, Charles Marshall, Earl Manor, Robert Hibbard, Floyd Bonshire, Jack Dale and Leo Voisard.

Registration will be held from 2 until 5 o'clock Friday afternoon and from 7 until 9 o'clock Friday night in Room 203 of the Claymont Hotel. A meeting of the college clubs will be held at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon. A reception for Miss Catherine Falvey, Gael Sullivan and Bill Rhodes is to be held at 4:30 o'clock Friday afternoon at the Claymont.

Main sessions of the convention will be held at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. Keynote addresses will be given by Miss Falvey, WAC major, who was a member of the Nazi trial staff at Nuremberg and a Boston attorney, and Mr. Sullivan, executive director of the Democratic national com-

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McNutt Calls For United Front To Defeat The GOP

80TH CONGRESS IS ATTACKED

Calls Record The Most Treacherous Since Mark Hanna

Declaring that the Congressional Reorganization Act should either be complied with or repealed, Congressman Clarence Cannon (D., Mo.) last week assailed the Republican record in the 80th Congress as the "most reactionary since Mark Hanna," and the greatest "fiasco" in American history.

Representative Cannon took the floor in the closing days of the first session of the 80th Congress to state:

"The (Republicans) . . . collectively have spearheaded a program ruthless and reactionary in its effect upon domestic policies and dilatory in its support of our foreign policies."

Representative Cannon first pointed out that the Democratic Administration and the 79th Congress had saved the nation \$64 billion by cancelling potential Treasury demands following the end of the shooting war on Aug. 10, 1945.

"Upward of \$20 billion remained subject to review when our (Democratic) . . . control ended, and thus far our Republican brethren have cancelled but \$3 billion 600 million and only a negligible part of that amount if any would have been spent had they left it alone."

After comparing the records of the 79th and 80th Congress, Representative Cannon stated:

"The (Republicans) would have the country believe that they must be looked to for the economical conduct of the government . . .

"The budget cuts they announced would aggregate \$6 billion which was to come out of a budget of \$32,100,000,000 of which \$25 billion were earmarked as follows:

	Billions
National defense	\$9,483
Veterans	7,009
Interest on Public Debt	5,000
Tax refunds	2,065
Special welfare	1,502
"I do not know how many people were gullible enough to take such irresponsible proposed accomplishments seriously . . . but . . . those who did are aware of how badly they were misled."	
He added:	
"As regards appropriations, instead of a reduction of \$6 billion there has been a reduction of \$1.9 billion and that amount is facial and not actual."	

Cannon pointed out that the \$20 million reduction in the budget request of the Bureau of Internal Revenue would cost the government \$400 million in uncollected revenues from income tax dodgers.

The same would be true, he said, of funds withheld from public works projects that would benefit the national economy through the years. He added:

"Such matters must be taken into account when appraising the stewardship of the Republicans. They have made a sorry record."

Cannon said that the GOP Congress had missed its avowed economy objective by 64 percent and added:

"Never in my time has a Congress made such a complete debacle. Never have we witnessed such a gap between promise and performance. And never has the Nation seen such procrastination."

Cannon then scored the Republican Congress for its delay in passing appropriations bills. He pointed out that most Government departments went through the entire month of July, 1947, without knowing their budget.

Of the Republican tax cut bill, Cannon declared:

"Associated with the discredit program to cut budget estimates . . . was the tax reduction scheme, conceived and twice passed in the interest of the well-to-do."

Cannon pointed out that the Republican tax reduction program "disregards elementary principles of providence." The time to pay off on the National debt, Cannon declared, is when the National income is high.

Comparing the income tax benefits of the little man with the wealthy under the G.O.P. proposal, Cannon showed that the income tax of a man who pays a tax of \$95 would have

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McNutt Calls for United Front, Claims GOP Victory Would Be a World Disaster—2,000 Democrats Attend Home-Coming Party for Paul McNutt and 7th Dist. Party Rally—McNutt Shares Speaking Honors With M. Clifford Townsend and Henry Schricker—Lauds and Praises President Truman, Describing Him As Mr. America.

Franklin, Ind. — Indiana Democrats today pondered the advice of Paul V. McNutt, a 1944 vice-presidential candidate rival of Harry S. Truman, who told them to unite behind their president and prevent a Republican victory in 1948.

A GOP victory, the former Indiana governor said, would be "an unmitigated world disaster."

Some 2,000 Democrats met in Franklin last night to stage a mammoth homecoming party for McNutt and 7th District Democratic ally. The white-haired Hoosier recently returned to America after serving as high commissioner and ambassador to the Philippines, and is now a practicing attorney in New York.

"The American people have gotten their bellies full of the political medievalism into which the Republican party is attempting to lead this country," McNutt said.

He shared the speakers' program with two other former Indiana governors — M. Clifford Townsend and Henry F. Schricker.

McNutt said the "promised land" of the Republican party had proved to be one "of sky high prices, of unchecked profits, of inflated credit and of unlimited privilege for the few."

"A victory of the Republican party in 1948 would be a victory for isolationism," he said. "There are some Republican leaders who are aware of our international responsibilities (but) . . . the part, as such, is not capable of discharging them."

He said the Democratic party must "reconcile" the "many shades of opinion" within its ranks.

He described President Truman as "Mr. America—the man who has reached the nation's highest place and has not lost the common touch," but conceded that government regulation and interference with private enterprise confused the American businessman during the war with endless red tape.

Organized labor "in some cases have abused its newly-gotten power" under Democratic administrations, he said.

"The people reacted against these controls and abuses in this election. But the American people have not gotten a taste of

Former Members of Dale Regime Die

Two of Muncie's best known citizens passed away this week. Cary A. Taughinbaugh, former city attorney died Sunday morning at his residence, 1013 West Powers, following a lingering illness, and Fred Ellis, former member of the board of public safety, passed away suddenly at his home, 115 South Hackley.

Both of these men served the city of Muncie through the five year administration of the late Mayor Dale. Although they served in different departments of the administration, they both contributed much toward making it one of the most outstanding in the history of Muncie.

Cary served the city in a legal capacity during those trying depression years when an unprecedented number of legal matters were thrust upon his shoulders. At that time the council refused to appropriate sufficient funds to carry on the legal business of the city, and the entire burden was placed upon Taughinbaugh and his able assistant, Ann Walterhouse.

During this same period Fred Ellis was serving as a member of the board of safety. This was at a time when lawless conditions were present in every city of America because of the depression. Through the untiring efforts of men like Fred Ellis, crime in Muncie was kept at a minimum.

Muncie has, indeed, suffered a great loss in the death of these two public spirited men. They both helped to write a page in Muncie's history. Our heartfelt sympathy goes to the families of these faithful servants.

GOP STALLING ON LEGISLATION

Fail To Keep Promise Of Help To The Veterans Says Senator

Republican stalling on legislation to keep promised help to veterans within reaching distance of high Republican prices was scored last week by Senator Glen H. Taylor, Idaho Democrat.

Senator Taylor bared the Republican plot to stall on important veterans' legislation this year with the phony explanation that they feared a veto in order to play politics with veterans' measures in 1948.

Taylor pointed out that although the Senate had voted without dissent to increase subsistence allowances for veterans attending college, the House had failed to act.

He explained that the Republican Majority Leader, Congressman Halleck, said the increase was being held up because Republicans "assumed" it would be vetoed.

Then Taylor lashed out: "Mr. Halleck showed no concern over the possibility or even the certainty of a Presidential veto of the Taft-Hartley Bill or the tax bill. It would appear that (the) . . . statement was merely another attempt to excuse the Republicans' lack of interest in vital social legislation and their preoccupation with bills to benefit the corporations and the taxpayers whose incomes are in the upper brackets."

"If the Republican leadership of the House is truly interested in passage of this bill, they will place it on the President's desk before the closing of today's session (the final session.)"

"If not, we can state, with complete justification, that the Republican Party is more concerned with political gains in 1948 than with veterans' needs in 1947."

Republican Senators smarted in silence under Taylor's charges and changed the subject without trying to answer him.

Senator Hickenlooper of Iowa quickly turned the debate to patchwork flood control within his state.

Earlier Congressman John Carroll, Colorado Democrat, had made it clear in the House that

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Muncie Firemen Not To Get Salary Raise

On ordinance proposing a flat 10 percent salary raise for members of Police and Fire Departments here, expecting the chiefs, was voted down with a single dissenting vote, it was announced today.

The proposed 1948 budget included the increase in the Police and Fire Department sections and the City Council action marks the first step to pare proposed expenditures which would raise the civil city tax rate 10c, from the present \$1.68.

An \$8,000 supplemental appropriation for the Board of Public Works and Safety, to meet increased costs of garage and motor supplies this year was set for public hearings September 25.

The Council will take action on the budget August 25. The meeting Monday night heard first reading of the budget, which entails general fund expenditures of \$865,522.00, with a \$1.78 tax levy to bring in \$769,061.00 on last year's assessed valuation of \$55,527,875.00.

THE POST-DEMOCRAT

A Democratic weekly newspaper representing the Democrats of Muncie, Delaware County and the 10th Congressional District. The only Democratic Newspaper in Delaware County.

Entered as second class matter January 15, 1921, at the Post Office at Muncie, Indiana, under Act of March 3, 1879.

PRICE 5 CENTS—\$1.50 A YEAR

MRS. GEO. R. DALE, Publisher
916 West Main Street

Muncie, Indiana, Friday, August 8, 1947.

Sugar and Your Congress

Another increase in the price of sugar has been announced. This time, so the Sugar Rationing Administration states, the boost will approximate two cents on each 10 pounds sold at retail. Further increases to domestic consumers are to be expected as the provisions of the Sugar Act passed by the Congress during its concluding sessions begin to make themselves felt in world markets.

On July 22, the Wall Street Journal, a publication which has yet to come under the scrutiny of the House committee on un-American activities, sounded this warning:

"Sugar is to be put under a completely planned economy. . . . If we understand what the Republicans were saying in the last campaign, they were denouncing this sort of business. If we understand a great many associations of businessmen, they have been asking that the government leave them alone. "But here is a Republican Congress about to approve as neat a little legal monopoly as one would care to see. We may have missed it, but we have not heard any of the business associations pointing out what their colleagues in the sugar industry are up to."

Despite this warning, emanating from friendly sources, the Republican-controlled Congress, abetted by domestic beet sugar growers and refiners, passed the measure. And so we have, in the words of the Wall Street Journal, "as neat a little legal monopoly as one would care to see."

The consequences will be those which monopoly always produces.

Congress, playing the role of Sugar Daddy to domestic sugar beet raisers and refiners, is something to keep in mind as the price of sugar continues to climb. It is also something to remember the next time fervid Republican orators denounce "planned economy."

It isn't "planned economy" to which they object. Not at all. They merely object when the planning is done for the benefit of all the people, as in the case of the Tennessee Valley Authority or the proposed Missouri Valley Authority. They prefer to do it, as in the case of the Sugar Act, for the benefit of a privileged group.

Sumner Welles recently noted another baneful effect of the Sugar Act.

"It offers Cuba," he said, "a quota which will be less than one-half of the maximum amount Cuba has recently sold us."

If the Sugar Act proves to be disastrous to Cuba's economy, as some forecast, Congress will have destroyed, in the words of Mr. Welles, "one of our greatest foreign markets."

Protecting, through high tariffs, excessive subsidies, and unreasonable quotas, a small, selfish American industry will not benefit the bulk of the ordinary citizens of this country. The current rise in the price of sugar demonstrates that. Those yet to come will make it painfully apparent.—Chicago Sun.

Poor Old England

Merry England isn't merry any more. England is probably in the most difficult position she has known since her fleet under the command of Lord Howard and Sir Francis Drake, with the aid of storms, defeated the Spanish Armada in 1588.

Her domination of world affairs has ended. Her empire is slipping. Her military force is dwindling and her economic system is in a Dickens of a mess.

After the end of World War II in Europe, the English voters threw out the Government which had brought Great Britain so brilliantly and courageously through that major crisis and turned to an experiment in socialism.

The socialistic policies received a lot of ballyhoo at home and abroad. They were supposed to put the island back on its feet. But the bubble soon burst and the roseate dream soon faded. England today is in far worse shape than ever before.

What was to have been an advance has been a retreat. The Socialist Labor Government has proved impotent in dealing with the situation at home and in many foreign lands. It is not able to meet its former commitments. It has been throwing its responsibilities into the lap of America's capitalist democracy, or letting them go by default.

The key to the British economy is coal. Yet the miners of that country are producing less coal for the Labor Government than they produced for the private owners. Nor has the Government been able effectively to improve the physical equipment of the mines. The red tape and bureaucracy of socialism have failed to get good results, as they must always fail.

Prime Minister Attlee only yesterday reported to Parliament on the desperate situation of his Government and the nation. He said the Socialist Government would have to take some measure of control over the employment of labor in an attempt to stimulate production. He frankly admitted that this would involve the sacrifice of individual liberty. He said the workers in the more essential industries would have to work longer hours. A Labor Government indeed!

England did not become great by socialism. In the days of her growth and greatness she relied on individual enterprise.

The recent experiences of England ought

to be a lesson to those Americans who flirt with or openly advocate socialism or communism. We don't want any of either here, now or ever.

Socialist England is crying for the democratic and capitalistic United States to save her from ruin.—Journal Gazette.

New American Frontiers

At a time when so much of civilization seems to have broken loose from its moorings, it is worthwhile for Americans to look back over their history and see the route which they have traveled to become the greatest nation in the world.

From Jamestown and Plymouth Rock down to today is a mighty pageant in which millions of actors have played a part. It is the story of free men and women at work on a rich and varied land to convert it from a wilderness into an economic and political unit the like of which has never been seen anywhere else.

In that story are many lessons for the future. The Americans of the past never felt that any job was too big for them. They may have been grim at times as they wrestled with the forests, the fields and the streams, but they were never pessimists. Always, there were new frontiers and new horizons.

Americans have valued their liberty of thought and action. They would not be cast in any binding mould. They were always hard to push around. Each individual has felt that he was largely the master and architect of his own destiny. And that is a good feeling.

Competition has been a great factor in the building of America. No man, no city, has ever done so well or grown so big that some other man or some other city did not try to grow bigger.

We are told that some people have now begun to look upon the United States as a more or less finished product. But that is not true. There are still new frontiers and new horizons. They are in industry, in the laboratories, in new methods of agriculture and in the universities and colleges where brains are developed and imaginations are stimulated.

Those who stand still have lost the inspiration of the American Dream. They will be passed by the march of progress which is moving as of old except at a greatly accelerated pace.

The war should have taught all Americans that their ability to achieve is greater today than it ever was before. The force which defeated the Axis was essentially our force. What we did in war can be duplicated, or surpassed, in peace if we apply our will and skill as we did then to attain a common objective.

Those who would let America down in time of peace are letting themselves down. Those who think America is finished are themselves finished. The country will go on without them.—Journal Gazette.

Dutch Move the Clock Back

The Dutch have blundered badly in the East Indies. They have chosen to use force at a time when force is out of date in dealing with colonial possessions or dependencies. The United Nations should deal firmly and quickly with the situation.

The United States has not committed itself officially on the strife between the Netherlands Government and the Indonesian Republic, but there is little doubt about the sympathy of the majority of Americans. They recognize a parallel in the present struggle for independence with their own of another age.

Long before the Japanese invaded the Netherlands East Indies in 1942 the forces of independence were at work. With the surrender of Japan the Indonesians and the Dutch began negotiations toward a transition from dependency to self-government status. Some progress was made. In fact, a pact was signed at Batavia last March which agreed on broad points and left some perplexing details to be worked out.

One of the chief points remaining unsolved was the make-up of the interim government and the police force. The Dutch wanted a greater share in those than Indonesian patriots desired. There the negotiations halted. Some minor fights broke out and the Dutch moved in on the Republicans in force.

Daily news reports of the Dutch military machine show a one-sided battle. No one is particularly impressed with the progress of the Dutch soldiers. The equipment in use by the Indonesians is far inferior to that of the Dutch. Military conquest will only fan the patriotism of the natives.

Meanwhile much is being lost to the Netherlands. If the Republicans carry out their "scorched earth" threat the financial value of the colonies will be lost for years—and the fundamental problem will remain unsolved.

The Netherlands Government could well have taken a lesson from American handling of the Philippine Islands and the subsequent establishment of a free Government. There is not a better example in the world of how colonies or possessions can be treated for the benefit of all.

The world moves slowly, and human nature never changes. But men do find better ways of doing things. Military subjugation of a whole people has been discredited by ages of human history.

The Dutch are attempting to move the clock of progress back 100 years.—Journal Gazette.

Reuther's Significant Victory

The United Automobile Workers, largest CIO affiliate, with over 900,000 members, has escaped falling under left-wing control. By a vote of 2 to 1 the union has rejected a proposal to take in the 48,000

members of the Farm Equipment Workers union, which is tightly held by Communist sympathizers. The proposal to absorb the F.E.W. was made by George F. Addes, secretary-treasurer of the U.A.W., in an attempt to strengthen the U.A.W.'s left-wing elements, of which he is currently the recognized leader. The proposal, put forward as a measure to eliminate jurisdictional strife between the two unions, was a thinly disguised attempt on his part to oust Walter P. Reuther, anti-Communist U.A.W. president. Last year Reuther was elected president by a slim 124-vote margin. His efforts to rid the union of Communists and Communist sympathizers are well known. Addes, on the other hand, has consistently played ball with them.

Reuther's victory is probably the most important to date in the bitter internal struggle that is going on in the CIO between the non-Communist majority and a small, vociferous Communist minority. The outcome of this struggle has a deep significance for the future of America. If the Communists succeed in splitting a large segment of the labor movement, it will mean that the fragmented halves will be at the mercy of the extreme left or the extreme right. Millions of Americans might have to make the terrible choice that is facing much of Europe, where the middle position has been squeezed out. The political salvation of America lies in reversing that trend and insulating the extremes.—Chicago Sun.

Looking Into Lincoln's Letters

How did they feel—these watchers—when at midnight, July 25, after twenty-one years of waiting, they saw the great seals removed from the last cache of Lincoln letters remaining on this earth?

"Like Keats on first looking into Chapman's Homer," said one, then quoted the lines:

"Then felt I like some watcher of the skies When a new planet swims into his ken;" "Black coffee . . . till daylight . . . hours and hours of work," rumbled Carl Sandburg, who, twelve hours later in shirt - sleeves, clutched a precious manuscript in his hands. "It's like a footnote to the Gettysburg Address," he concluded after reading a cryptic letter which sounded as if it might shed light on some of our current problems. "It was a great haul of manuscripts fluttering down out of the storm winds," said poet Sandburg reverently.

Lincoln's words in his familiar hand-writing were all about them. Lincoln had walked at midnight; Lincoln had spoken. Little words, great words, amusing words, and brave words in answer to anonymous threats on his life. There was scorn in a letter written July 9, 1855: "We are not what we were . . . now that we have grown fat we are greedy to be masters." "The voracious desire for office," he wrote in one of the 1,000 letters on the great plague—job-hunters.

As for the invaluable Bixby letter, or the great question: Who started the Civil War? Nothing sensational like that is revealed. Of his early life there is relatively little; family relationships, nothing; early life in Congress, much. A new book on the Congressional years may be expected.

Significant omission—Stanton correspondence. Lincoln sleuths will have plenty to say about that.

Another little matter to be cleared up: The Gettysburg Address was NOT written on a train. How do they know? The original pencil script of the Farewell Speech to his friends at Springfield, just discovered, WAS. There is a great difference.—Journal Gazette.

Mr. Acting President

One requested piece of legislation Congress has given President Truman is the Presidential Succession bill. Under terms of the bill, which undoubtedly will be signed into law, it is provided that the Speaker of the House shall succeed to the Presidency in case of the incapacity of both the President and Vice-President.

When the bill is signed, Speaker Joe Martin will become Vice-President in fact. The next person in the succession law who would be elevated to the Presidency is the Senate president pro tem, who is Sen. Vandenberg in this Congress.

This is a unique situation. We now have a Democratic President and two Republican Vice-Presidents. Under the law the Speaker would not be vested with the title of President, but "Acting President."

It was President Truman's conviction that an elected official should fill the chief executive's office instead of a political appointee in the event that neither a President nor Vice-President were available. The point is large enough for argument.

Perhaps one result of the succession law will be more careful scrutiny of the presidential timber we send to Congress. We could stand that.—Journal Gazette.

Literary Hands Across the Sea

"Why beholdst thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye?" being an admonition often honored in the breach by literary critics, one need raise the eyebrows but one sixty-fourth of an inch over a recent Russian outburst. M. Mendelson asserts in a Soviet literary newspaper that "reactionary American publishers" have deliberately suppressed some anti-imperialist essays by Mark Twain.

Only when the Soviet record for suppression of the printed (or spoken) word becomes considerably less bleak can a Russian man of letters effectively cast this particular stone at our glass house. Imagine, for example, the scene if a mass of documents comparable to the Lincoln papers were unveiled in the

Kremlin!

Things can be grim over here, Comrade Mendelson, but not in the way you imagine. A Chicago newspaper headlined its report of the opening of the Lincoln documents in this fashion:

LETTERS TELL
LINCOLN'S TIES
WITH TRIBUNE

With this as a starter, who can say that some enterprising scholar won't discover what Lincoln's preference would have been in breakfast food, suspenders, soap or what-not—and emblazon same on billboards across the Union the Emancipator helped preserve?—Chicago Sun.

Where Does Gov. Dewey Stand?

Someone once described Gov. Tom Dewey as looking like the figure of a bridegroom on a wedding cake.

He is about as mute as one when it comes to the discussion of national issues. On his recent trip which he has described as "non-political" but which isn't, he has kept his lips buttoned on all controversial matters. He is all things to all men. This may be good politics up to a point. But there is such a thing as overdoing it.

Gov. Dewey crept into a Presidential nomination once before by saying nothing. It looks as if he is trying to do the same thing again.

Former Gov. Harold Stassen, who is the only avowed Republican candidate, is not afraid to say what he thinks. While few concede him a chance to win the nomination, they do respect his courage in tying into the issues.

Sen. Robert A. Taft has made a record in Congress. Whether people like it or not, they know where he stands on domestic issues and something about where he stands on foreign policy. The latter position needs clarification. Sen. Taft has some speeches scheduled for later in the Summer and they are not likely to deal in glittering generalities. He usually believes in being specific.

Aside from a statement or two on certain phases of the international situation, Mr. Dewey has yet to speak his piece.

He has never held a national office and therefore has undergone no real test in national politics. Much of his political reputation goes back to the days when he was a "gang-buster." That sort of thing is dramatic and has a simple, primitive appeal. Since then he has served as Governor of New York, where his record is generally regarded as good. He is thought of as a competent executive.

But we believe that the public would like to know just what is in his mind about the controversial domestic issues which will have to be met during the next four years. They want to weigh his words, since he has no record in national politics, and see whether they have a good, sound ring. Has he grown in intellectual stature during the past four years? Has he had his mind as well as his ambitions focused on the national scene?

We hope that his opponents can smoke him out before the Republican national convention next June in Philadelphia.

We do not believe that the American people want to select a President in a poke.—Journal Gazette.

The Returned Veterans

Before World War II ended there was much talk about how hard it would be for the returning service men and women to make their readjustment to civilian life. All sorts of troubles were anticipated.

We believe the facts will show that the adjustment was less difficult than anyone expected. This is true despite the obvious hardships which were imposed by the housing shortage.

The returned vets were no softies. They had been so well trained that they were at home under almost any conditions. After a few weeks of feeling awkward and being misunderstood by civilians, they settled down, got married, entered school, or took a job, and made the best of their situation.

Even those who had to become accustomed to the use of artificial limbs showed, for the most part, an excellent mental attitude. We think the veterans are to be complimented. They did not create a domestic crisis as they might well have done.

The whole program was made less difficult by the fact that postwar America has been prosperous and there has been plenty of jobs. Widespread unemployment would have complicated matters, and have caused many of the returned men and women to turn cynical.

Thousands of youngsters who served in the armed forces have entered colleges and universities under the GI Bill of Rights and by all reports they are taking their studies seriously. They will go into business life and professions later, well trained for their future careers.

The veterans have not created an acute problem either politically, socially or morally. And are too deeply trained in the American way of life for that. They wish to serve their country in peace as they did in war.

On the whole, they give promise of being a stable generation, better equipped and better prepared than the generation which preceded them.

Much will be heard of them in the future in business, politics, agriculture, the professions, literature and the arts. They came from every walk of life and they will participate in every sort of endeavor.

Perhaps they, more than any other group, will help to set the country on the right course in days to come.

It will be several years before we shall see the complete flowering of their talents and get the full force of their impact on American life.—Journal Gazette.

JEFFERSON FOOD MARKET

AT JACKSON AND KILGORE

730 W. Jackson St.

Phone 7714

Legal Notice

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS

No. 11381-S
State of Indiana, Delaware County, ss:
Louise Murphy

Eugene W. Murphy
In the Delaware Superior Court
April Term, 1947
Complaint: Divorce

Notice is hereby given the said defendant Eugene W. Murphy that the plaintiff has filed her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that the said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana, and that unless he be and appear on Thursday the 18th day of September 1947 the 10th day of the next term of said Court, to be held on the Second Monday in September, A. D. 1947, at the Court House in the City of Muncie in said County and State, the said cause will be heard and determined in his absence.

WITNESS, the Clerk and the Seal of said Court, affixed at the City of Muncie this 15th day of July A. D. 1947.
(SEAL) Jesse E. Greene, Clerk
Ogle & Manor, Plaintiff's Attorney.
(PD)—July 25-Aug. 1-2

Legal Notice

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS

No. 11417-S
State of Indiana, Delaware County, ss:
John E. Donovan

Ruth E. Donovan
In the Delaware Superior Court
April Term, 1947
Complaint: Divorce

Notice is hereby given the said defendant Ruth E. Donovan that the plaintiff has filed his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that the said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana, and that unless she be and appear on Tuesday the 30th day of September 1947, the 20th day of the next term of said Court, to be held on the Second Monday in September, A. D. 1947, at the Court House in the City of Muncie in said County and State, the said cause will be heard and determined in her absence.

WITNESS, the Clerk and the Seal of said Court, affixed at the City of Muncie this 31st day of July A. D. 1947.
(SEAL) Ogle & Manor, Plaintiff's Attorney.
(PD)—Aug. 1-8-15

Legal Notice

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS

No. 11408-S
State of Indiana, Delaware County, ss:
Eileen Frances Huggins

Edward Earl Huggins
In the Delaware Superior Court
April Term, 1947
Complaint: Divorce

Notice is hereby given the said defendant Edward Earl Huggins that the plaintiff has filed her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that the said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana, and that unless he be and appear on Tuesday the 30th day of September 1947, the 20th day of the next term of said Court, to be held on the Second Monday in September, A. D. 1947, at the Court House in the City of Muncie in said County and State, the said cause will be heard and determined in his absence.

WITNESS, the Clerk and the Seal of said Court, affixed at the City of Muncie this 28th day of July A. D. 1947.
(SEAL) Ogle & Manor, Plaintiff's Attorney.
(PD)—Aug. 8-15-22

Employer Gives

One Year Vacation

Chicago, Ill. — Employees of M. Glenn Miller, who runs a small advertising agency here, will receive a full year's vacation for every six years of service with the firm.

Miller said today that he believes the plan should be extended "as far as possible" into every line of American employment.

"Each of my employees will receive a year's vacation, at full pay, as soon as they have put in six years with the firm," he said. "There's just one string attached. The year must be used for self-

improvement such as travel, schooling or research."

Miller's office employs 11 persons. One of them, stenographer Nelly Mason, left a few days ago, the first of the employees to take advantage of the plan. She is going to travel.

Miller said that employees would have a chance to save extra money for the long vacation but to give them a good send off he adds a \$100 bonus to the last paycheck before they leave.

He's convinced the general application of the plan would give a boost to employment in the nation.

"It stands to reason that the system would increase the number of jobs about one-sixth," he said. "And since the people on vacation would still be drawing their pay, their earning power would remain the same."

"I think it would give us a more satisfied and better educated society."

Miller's the only one in the office who won't benefit by the plan. He's too busy.

Sells New Cars
At Half Price

Chicago, Ill. — John Kiers, 26, said today he certainly did a brisk business selling brand new automobiles at half price.

The customers were happy, and Kiers was happy. But police locked him up. They didn't know what it was, but they figured there was a gimmick somewhere in Kiers' hobby — buying scarce articles and selling them at cost or less.

"I guess I was trying to be a good-time Charlie," Kiers explained.

Kiers said he financed his sales with what he had saved up while he was in the Army, with his salary as an accountant, and with "\$5,000 I won on the daily double."

Kiers' philanthropy started when he came home from the Army after serving as an air force sergeant. He said he did many a good deed by selling refrigerators and radios at bargain basement prices to anyone who wanted them.

He lost money on these sales, but Kiers soon branched out into the automobile business.

He found several dealers who supplied him with vehicles, and he offered them to all comers at a 50 per cent reduction. Business boomed while it lasted.

Then two detectives learned from one of Kiers' customers about the auto business. They listened to his story and took him to jail.

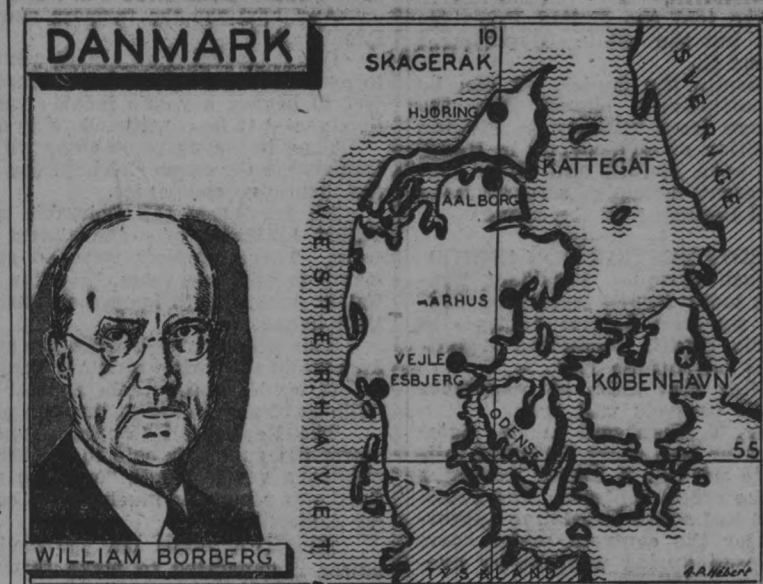
"I'm confused," said Kiers. "So were police. They were looking for someone who wanted to make a complaint against Kiers, possibly on confidence game charges."

But behind him Kiers had left only a trail of satisfied customers.

INDIANS HERE FIRST

Chicago—Dr. Paul S. Martin of the Chicago Natural History Museum says there never has been a highly civilized people who preceded the American Indian in North America, a theory some hold because of large burial mounds that are hard to account for. Careful archaeological work has shown "without a shadow of a doubt" that the mound builders were American Indians, Dr. Martin said.

U.N. Facts and Faces DENMARK



The Kingdom of Denmark has an area of 16,575 square miles and a population of approximately 4,000,000. Occupying the peninsula of Jutland and several islands between the Baltic and North Seas, it is a country of low, undulating plains and grass lands, separated from her Scandinavian sisters, Sweden and Norway, by two narrow straits. Once world famous for her dairy products, Denmark was occupied and stripped by Germany during World War II and is now recovering. She is a member of the U.N. General Assembly and is represented at U.N. Headquarters by Minister Plenipotentiary William Borberg. Her capital is Copenhagen (København); her flag shows a red field quartered by a white cross.

PROSPERITY

(Continued From Page One)

any liberal or progressive policy. If the Democratic Party changes itself to be influenced by the political and economic philosophy of these Southern Democrats there will be but little difference between it and the Republican Party. I regret to say that I found the so-called Democrats of the rural sections of Virginia bitterly opposed to all liberalism and progressive ideas. Representative John M. Rankin, Senators Bilbo and Byrd are the political idols of the Virginia farmers with whom I talked. Most of them would like to have the Democrats run Senator Byrd for President in 1948. They have no love for liberal Democrats like Senator Pepper (D. Fla.) and Ellis Arnall, Ex-Governor of Georgia. They prefer these Democrats as New Dealers, Communists and Negro lovers.

It is very difficult to understand why these farmers who are enjoying the greatest prosperity of their lives should be so bitter against the men and the policies

which brought them their prosperity. It just does not make sense to hear persons who have been brought from dire poverty to high prosperity, cuss an administration which brought about the change. It is a demonstration of the power of the press to make the public believe that black is white and vice versa. It must be remembered that most Southern newspapers are owned and controlled by Northern millionaires who also own and control most of the mills and factories in the South. These Northern millionaires who own the Southern mills, factories and newspapers are doing their dead level best to keep the South in poverty. The New Deal thwarted their plans by bringing a measure of prosperity to the South. That explains why these exploiters are spending millions of dollars to propagandize the South against liberalism and progress. What the South needs more than anything else is some strong liberal newspapers which will work for the interests of the Southern people. The South will remain reactionary so long as its newspapers are

owned and controlled by Northern reactionaries who profit by keeping the South in poverty. The Northern millionaires are sore at the late President Roosevelt and his progressive policies for having brought a degree of prosperity to the South. That is why they are using their newspapers and every other possible means to embitter the South against Roosevelt and his liberalism.

FIGHT TO AID

(Continued From Page One)

The only exception to this rule was in the case of the second attempt to pass the so-called poor tax bill by the present Congress. The spokesmen declared:

"The President does not indicate his decision on legislative matters until he has had an opportunity to see the bill in question and study it. To say that he has so indicated opposition to this bill or any bill it to distort the facts for obvious political ends."

80TH CONGRESS

(Continued From Page One)

been relieved by \$28.50 whereas a man making a million dollars a year would have benefitted by \$103,000.

"Is it any wonder," Cannon asked, "that a Democratic President refused to be a party to such discrimination?"

Cannon pointed out that despite the fact that the Legislative Reorganization Act called for the set up of a Congressional legislative budget by February 15 Republicans have never complied. He summed the fiscal history of the 80th Congress up in the following words:

"The much touted Legislative Reorganization Act should be complied with or amended or repealed. Thus far its effect has been to make available to the Congress a superabundance of highly paid employees and to increase exorbitantly all expenses of the two Houses of Congress."

The American people are aware of the shortcomings of their new Congress . . . of broken promises rashly made . . . and will not be lead astray by covering up claims . . .

"The first session of the 80th Congress . . . (was under) . . . the most reactionary leadership since the days of Mark Hanna . . . and . . . (its) . . . repudiation of campaign pledges . . . (is) . . . the greatest congressional fiasco in American history."

Legal Notice

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS OF HEARING ON APPROPRIATIONS

In the matter of determining the tax rates for certain purposes by Monroe Township, Delaware County, Indiana, before the Township Advisory Board, Indiana, that the proper legal officers of said municipality, at their regular meeting place, on the 25th day of August, 1947, will consider the following budget:

TOWNSHIP BUDGET CLASSIFICATION:

TOWNSHIP FUND:

Salary of Trustee . . . \$1,125
Office Rent . . . 120
Clerk Hire . . . 100
Trustee's Traveling Expense . . . 200
Clerk's Traveling Expense . . . 200
Office Supplies, Printing and Advertising . . . 325
Pay of Advisory Board . . . 100
Care of Cemeteries . . . 100
Examination of Records . . . 320
Miscellaneous . . . 200
Total Township Fund . . . \$2,170

TUITION FUND:

Pay of Teachers . . . \$40,000
Pay of Substitute Teachers . . . 300
Total Tuition Fund . . . \$40,300

POOR RELIEF FUND:

B. Direct Relief . . . 800
B1. Medical, Hospital and Burial . . . 1,500
B2. Other Direct Relief (Add Lines 6, 7, 8a and 8b) . . . 2,300
B3. Total Direct Relief (Total B1 and B2) . . . 4,300

ESTIMATE OF FUNDS TO BE RAISED:

FUNDS REQUIRED FOR EXPENSES August 1, present year, to December 31, of ensuing year:

1. Total Budget Estimate for Incoming Year . . . \$2,170
2. Necessary Expenditures to be made from Appropriations Unexpended July 31, of present year . . . 1,752
3. Additional Appropriations to be made August 1, to December 31, of present year . . . 3,200
4. Total Funds Required (Add Lines 1, 2, and 3) . . . 5,122

FUNDS ON HAND AND TO BE RECEIVED FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN THE PROPOSED RATE OF TAX LEVY:

6. Actual Balance, July 31, present year . . . 1,175
7. Taxes to be Collected, present year (December Settlement) . . . 1,034
8. Miscellaneous Revenue, other than from Tax Levy, to be received from August 1, of present year, to December 31, of ensuing year. (See schedule in Trustee's Office.)
(a) Special Taxes (See Schedules) . . . 33,300
(b) All Other Revenue (See Schedules) . . . 2,209
9. Total Funds (Add Lines 6, 7, 8a and 8b) . . . 17,432
10. Net Amount to be raised for expenses to December 31, of ensuing year . . . 1,781
11. Operating Balance (Not in excess of Expense January 1, to June 30, Less Miscellaneous Revenue for same Period) . . . 8,544
12. Amount to be raised by Tax Levy . . . 41,942

PROPOSED LEVIES:

Net Valuation of Taxable Property . . . \$3,362,110
Number of Taxable Poles . . . 414

FUNDS:

Township . . . \$2.35
Special School . . . 1.00
Tuition25

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TAXES COLLECTED AND TO BE COLLECTED:
(Tabulate below amount to be collected in current year and amounts collected in each of the previous three years.)

FUNDS	1944	1945	1946	To Be Collected
Township	\$2,220	\$2,400	\$2,350	19,172
Special School	22,614	23,149	23,755	23,667
Tuition	9,758	12,635	14,763	16,107
Total	\$34,592	\$38,184	\$41,908	\$54,946

Taxpayers appearing shall have a right to be heard thereon. After the tax levies have been determined, and presented to the County Auditor not later than two days prior to the second Monday in September, and the levy fixed by the County Tax Adjustment Board, or on their failure so to do, by the County Auditor, ten or more taxpayers feeling themselves aggrieved by such levies, may appeal to the State Board of Tax Commissioners for further and final hearing thereon, by filing a petition with the County Auditor not later than October 15, and the State Board will fix a date for hearing in this County.

Dated August 6, 1947.

PARKER E. THORNBERG,
Trustee Liberty Township.

Legal Notice

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS OF HEARING ON APPROPRIATION

In the matter of determining the tax rates for certain purposes by Monroe Township, Delaware County, Indiana, before the Township Advisory Board, Indiana, that the proper legal officers of said municipality, at their regular meeting place, on the 25th day of August, 1947, will consider the following budget:

TOWNSHIP BUDGET CLASSIFICATION:

TOWNSHIP FUND:

Salary of Trustee . . . \$900
Office Rent . . . 120
Clerk Hire . . . 100
Trustee's Traveling Expense . . . 200
Clerk's Traveling Expense . . . 200
Office Supplies, Printing and Advertising . . . 325
Pay of Advisory Board . . . 100
Care of Cemeteries . . . 100
Examination of Records . . . 320
Miscellaneous . . . 200
Total Township Fund . . . \$2,170

TUITION FUND:

Pay of Teachers . . . \$40,000
Pay of Substitute Teachers . . . 300
Total Tuition Fund . . . \$40,300

POOR RELIEF FUND:

B. Direct Relief . . . 800
B1. Medical, Hospital and Burial . . . 1,500
B2. Other Direct Relief (Add Lines 6, 7, 8a and 8b) . . . 2,300
B3. Total Direct Relief (Total B1 and B2) . . . 4,300

ESTIMATE OF FUNDS TO BE RAISED:

FUNDS REQUIRED FOR EXPENSES August 1, present year, to December 31, of ensuing year:

1. Total Budget Estimate for Incoming Year . . . \$2,170
2. Necessary Expenditures to be made from Appropriations Unexpended July 31, of present year . . . 960
3. Additional Appropriations to be made August 1, to December 31, of present year . . . 2,556
4. Total Funds Required (Add Lines 1, 2, and 3) . . . 3,516

FUNDS ON HAND AND TO BE RECEIVED FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN THE PROPOSED RATE OF TAX LEVY:

6. Actual Balance, July 31, present year . . . 733
7. Taxes to be Collected, present year (December Settlement) . . . 850
8. Miscellaneous Revenue, other than from Tax Levy, to be received from August 1, of present year, to December 31, of ensuing year. (See schedule in Trustee's Office.)
(a) Special Taxes (See Schedules) . . . 25,000
(b) All Other Revenue (See Schedules) . . . 13,000
9. Total Funds (Add Lines 6, 7, 8a and 8b) . . . 26,094
10. Net Amount to be raised for expenses to December 31, of ensuing year . . . 1,947
11. Operating Balance (Not in excess of Expense January 1, to June 30, Less Miscellaneous Revenue for same Period) . . . 6,675
12. Amount to be raised by Tax Levy . . . 2,270

PROPOSED LEVIES:

Net Valuation of Taxable Property . . . \$2,448,340
Number of Taxable Poles . . . 458

FUNDS:

Township . . . \$2.35
Special School . . . 1.00
Tuition25

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TAXES COLLECTED AND TO BE COLLECTED:
(Tabulate below amount to be collected in current year and amounts collected in each of the previous three years.)

FUNDS	1944	1945	1946	To Be Collected
Township	\$1,984	1,945	1,941	19,172
Special School	18,186	18,186	17,011	23,667
Tuition	12,946	10,513	9,092	16,107
Total	\$33,116	\$30,644	\$27,044	\$54,946

Taxpayers appearing shall have a right to be heard thereon. After the tax levies have been determined, and presented to the County Auditor not later than two days prior to the second Monday in September, and the levy fixed by the County Tax Adjustment Board, or on their failure so to do, by the County Auditor, ten or more taxpayers feeling themselves aggrieved by such levies, may appeal to the State Board of Tax Commissioners for further and final hearing thereon, by filing a petition with the County Auditor not later than October 15, and the State Board will fix a date for hearing in this County.

Dated August 6, 1947.

ELDON R. HADDIN,
Trustee Monroe Township.

Legal Notice

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS OF HEARING ON APPROPRIATION

In the matter of determining the tax rates for certain purposes by Monroe Township, Delaware County, Indiana, before the Township Advisory Board, Indiana, that the proper legal officers of said municipality, at their regular meeting place, on the 25th day of August, 1947, will consider the following budget:

TOWNSHIP BUDGET CLASSIFICATION:

TOWNSHIP FUND:

Salary of Trustee . . . \$900
Office Rent . . . 120
Clerk Hire . . . 100
Trustee's Traveling Expense . . . 200
Clerk's Traveling Expense . . . 200
Office Supplies, Printing and Advertising . . . 325
Pay of Advisory Board . . . 100
Care of Cemeteries . . . 100
Examination of Records . . . 320
Miscellaneous . . . 200
Total Township Fund . . . \$2,170

TUITION FUND:

Pay of Teachers . . . \$40,000
Pay of Substitute Teachers . . . 300
Total Tuition Fund . . . \$40,300

POOR RELIEF FUND:

B. Direct Relief . . . 800
B1. Medical, Hospital and Burial . . . 1,500
B2. Other Direct Relief (Add Lines 6, 7, 8a and 8b) . . . 2,300
B3. Total Direct Relief (Total B1 and B2) . . . 4,300

ESTIMATE OF FUNDS TO BE RAISED:

FUNDS REQUIRED FOR EXPENSES August 1, present year, to December 31, of ensuing year:

1. Total Budget Estimate for Incoming Year . . . \$2,170
2. Necessary Expenditures to be made from Appropriations Unexpended July 31, of present year . . . 960
3. Additional Appropriations to be made August 1, to December 31, of present year . . . 2,556
4. Total Funds Required (Add Lines 1, 2, and 3) . . . 3,516

FUNDS ON HAND AND TO BE RECEIVED FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN THE PROPOSED RATE OF TAX LEVY:

6. Actual Balance, July 31, present year . . . 733
7. Taxes to be Collected, present year (December Settlement) . . . 850
8. Miscellaneous Revenue, other than from Tax Levy, to be received from August 1, of present year, to December 31, of ensuing year. (See schedule in Trustee's Office.)
(a) Special Taxes (See Schedules) . . . 25,000
(b) All Other Revenue (See Schedules) . . . 13,000
9. Total Funds (Add Lines 6, 7, 8a and 8b) . . . 26,094
10. Net Amount to be raised for expenses to December 31, of ensuing year . . . 1,947
11. Operating Balance (Not in excess of Expense January 1, to June 30, Less Miscellaneous Revenue for same Period) . . . 6,675
12. Amount to be raised by Tax Levy . . . 2,270

PROPOSED LEVIES:

Net Valuation of Taxable Property . . . \$2,448,340
Number of Taxable Poles . . . 458

FUNDS:

Township . . . \$2.35
Special School . . . 1.00
Tuition25

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TAXES COLLECTED AND TO BE COLLECTED:
(Tabulate below amount to be collected in current year and amounts collected in each of the previous three years.)

FUNDS	1944	1945	1946	To Be Collected
Township	\$1,984	1,945	1,941	19,172
Special School	18,186	18,186	17,011	23,667
Tuition	12,946	10,513	9,092	16,107
Total	\$33,116	\$30,644	\$27,044	\$54,946

Taxpayers appearing shall have a right to be heard thereon. After the tax levies have been determined, and presented to the County Auditor not later than two days prior to the second Monday in September, and the levy fixed by the County Tax Adjustment Board, or on their failure so to do, by the County Auditor, ten or more taxpayers feeling themselves aggrieved by such levies, may appeal to the State Board of Tax Commissioners for further and final hearing thereon, by filing a petition with the County Auditor not later than October 15, and the State Board will fix a date for hearing in this County.

Dated August 6, 1947.

ELDON R. HADDIN,
Trustee Monroe Township.

Legal Notice

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS OF HEARING ON APPROPRIATION

In the matter of determining the tax rates for certain purposes by Monroe Township, Delaware County, Indiana, before the Township Advisory Board, Indiana, that the proper legal officers of said municipality, at their regular meeting place, on the 25th day of August, 1947, will consider the following budget:

TOWNSHIP BUDGET CLASSIFICATION:

TOWNSHIP FUND:

Salary of Trustee . . . \$900
Office Rent . . . 120
Clerk Hire . . . 100
Trustee's Traveling Expense . . . 200
Clerk's Traveling Expense . . . 200
Office Supplies, Printing and Advertising . . . 325
Pay of Advisory Board . . . 100
Care of Cemeteries . . . 100
Examination of Records . . . 320
Miscellaneous . . . 200
Total Township Fund . . . \$2,170

TUITION FUND:

Pay of Teachers . . . \$40,000
Pay of Substitute Teachers . . . 300
Total Tuition Fund . . . \$40,300

POOR RELIEF FUND:

B. Direct Relief . . . 800
B1. Medical, Hospital and Burial . . . 1,500
B2. Other Direct Relief (Add Lines 6, 7, 8a and 8b) . . . 2,300
B3. Total Direct Relief (Total B1 and B2) . . . 4,300

ESTIMATE OF FUNDS TO BE RAISED:

FUNDS REQUIRED FOR EXPENSES August 1, present year, to December 31, of ensuing year:

1. Total Budget Estimate for Incoming Year . . . \$2,170
2. Necessary Expenditures to be made from Appropriations Unexpended July 31, of present year . . . 960
3. Additional Appropriations to be made August 1, to December 31, of present year . . . 2,556
4. Total Funds Required (Add Lines 1, 2, and 3) . . . 3,516

FUNDS ON HAND AND TO BE RECEIVED FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN THE PROPOSED RATE OF TAX LEVY:

6. Actual Balance, July 31, present year . . . 733
7. Taxes to be Collected, present year (December Settlement) . . . 850
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Net Valuation of Taxable Property . . . \$2,448,340
Number of Taxable Poles . . . 458

FUNDS:

Township . . . \$2.35
Special School . . . 1.00
Tuition25

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Dated August 6, 1947.

ELDON R. HADDIN,
Trustee Monroe Township.

YOUNG DEMOS

(Continued From Page One)

mittie.

Convention sessions will be resumed at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The "Young Democrats Prom" is to be held at 9 o'clock Saturday night at the Lincoln Hotel.

Convention headquarters will be located in the Claypool Hotel.

Marshall Hanley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hanley of Westwood, was reported by the Associated Press yesterday as a possible candidate for Indiana president of the Young Democrats. Four other possible candidates were mentioned Hanley is practicing law at New Albany.

Lester E. Holloway, Democratic nominee for mayor, will be the guest of the local delegation at the convention. The group will be in charge of Mr. Rodeffer and Harold Cronin, publicity chairman.

SMEAR TACTICS

IN TOP POLITICS

Reactionaries Launch 1948 Campaign Directed Against FDR's Family

It cannot be doubted that there was a lot of crooked work carried on in connection with the letting and termination of wartime contracts. Witness the case of Senator Bilbo, ex-Congressman May and Garson Brothers. Every good American should be interested in bringing all of these shady deals to light and having the culprits punished, but should be at the same time detest any investigations which are put on for purely political smear purposes.

At this writing not all the avoidance on the Kaiser, Hughes, Roosevelt flying boat deal has been heard. But from a careful study of all reports on the case one must conclude that it is a political project put on in the interest of reactionary politicians and industrial monopolists. At this stage of the investigation, it appears that the investigators have three objectives in view:

(1) Smear the good name of the political incidence; (2) Smear Henry Kaiser, prejudice the public against him, put him out of the steel and automobile business in order to give big steel and the big automobile builders a more complete monopoly in their respective fields, and (3) put the Trans-World Airlines out of business and thus give the Pan-American airlines a complete monopoly of the air ways.

GOP STALLING

(Continued From Page One)

there was no indication that the increase in subsistence would be vetoed.

The President does not commit himself customarily on bills until he has had a chance to study them after they have passed both houses.

Later in the day the President re-affirmed his interest in World War veterans by signing the Terminal Leave Bond Cashing Bill. This bill authorizes cash payment for terminal leave bonds.

Jewelry Notes

Are Jotted Down

Chicago, Ill. — Notes jotted down on the back of a platinum wristwatch as a window for the Jewelry Industry Council meeting which opens here next week.

It is only by accident that women began to wear diamonds . . . They didn't dare in the time of Charles 7th of France . . . that is, until a bold gal by the name of Agnes Sorell thought up a cute way to attract the attention of his majesty . . . She sneaked out, wearing half a dozen diamonds, and was supposed to wear the sign of the altar on the left hand . . . the man, being the stronger and leader, on the right.

Men not only bought more diamonds last year than at any time in history, they bought more diamond trinkets . . . personalized stuff . . . fishermen, trout flies . . . replicas of hunting dogs . . .

One guy recently placed an order for jeweled garters . . . He's gonna get 'em . . .

Most jewelry on the counters today is utility stuff . . . a woman may buy a necklace pin . . . to change her costume. It may show up at tea in the hall and in the evening on her sleeve . . .

A lot of men have become two-which men . . . jeweled to claim you need a diamond time-piece for exercise than for sitting still dictating to the secretary . . . a watch gains time and loses according to how active you are . . . a watch will take just so much kicking around . . .

In Boston, men are still buying gold toothpicks . . .

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TOWNSHIP FUND:

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Office Supplies, Printing and Advertising . . . 325
Pay of Advisory Board . . . 100
Care of Cemeteries . . . 100
Examination of Records . . . 320
Miscellaneous . . . 200
Total Township Fund . . . \$2,170

TUITION FUND:

Pay of Teachers . . . \$40,000
Pay of Substitute Teachers . . . 300
Total Tuition Fund . . . \$40,300

POOR RELIEF FUND:

B. Direct Relief . . . 800
B1. Medical, Hospital and Burial . . . 1,500
B2. Other Direct Relief (Add Lines 6, 7, 8a and 8b) . . . 2,300
B3. Total Direct Relief (Total B1 and B2) . . . 4,300

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PROPOSED LEVIES:

Net Valuation of Taxable Property . . . \$2,448,340
Number of Taxable Poles . . . 458

FUNDS:

Township . . . \$2.35
Special School . . . 1.00
Tuition25

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Dated August 6, 1

Legal Notices

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS OF ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.
Notice is hereby given the taxpayers of Hamilton Township, Delaware County, Indiana, that the proper legal officers of said municipality at their regular meeting place at 7:30 p. m. on the 26th day of August, 1947, will consider the following additional appropriations which said officers consider necessary to meet the extraordinary emergency existing at this time.

TUITION FUND:
Fund No. 28—Pay of Teachers—\$20,000.
Taxpayers appearing at such meeting shall have a right to be heard thereon. The additional appropriation as finally made will be automatically referred to the State Board of Tax Commissioners, which Board will hold a further hearing within 15 days at the County Auditor's Office of Delaware County, Indiana, or at such other place as may be designated. As such hearing taxpayers objecting to any of such additional appropriations may be heard and interested taxpayers may inquire of the County Auditor when and where such hearing will be held.

JOHN B. LOTZ,
Trustee of Hamilton Township.

Brazil nuts are not cultivated, but grow wild on 150 foot trees in the jungles.

ANNUAL FINISHED REPORT OF SECRETARY OF SCHOOL CITY.
From August 1, 1946 through July 31, 1947.

RECEIPTS:	Funds	Receipts	Warrants	Receipts	Total
Special School Fund	\$441,724.66	\$100,000.00	\$1,250,000.00	\$1,791,724.66	
Tuition Fund	1,148,600.29	150,000.00	1,298,600.29	2,597,200.58	
Bond or Sinking Fund	81,414.81		81,414.81	1,921,739.78	
U. S. Defense Bond	14,330.44		14,330.44		
Veterans' Training	31,078.43		31,078.43		
Musical Equipment	1,271.91		1,271.91		
Withholding Tax P'd	126,971.50		126,971.50		
School Improv. Fund	30,114.12		30,114.12		
Total receipts	\$1,875,506.13	\$250,000.00	\$2,125,606.13		
EXPENDITURES:					
Special School Fund	\$79,918.81	\$100,000.00	\$479,918.81		
Tuition Fund	890,111.07	150,000.00	1,040,111.07		
Bond or Sinking Fund	67,028.10		67,028.10	\$1,587,057.98	
U. S. Defense Bond	14,162.25		14,162.25		
Veterans' Training	28,781.51		28,781.51		
Musical Equipment	90.00		90.00		
Withholding Tax P'd	125,087.60		125,087.60		
School Improv. Fund	15,661.76		15,661.76		
Total Expenditures	\$1,520,834.90	\$250,000.00	\$1,770,834.90		
Balance at close of year, July 31, 1947				\$354,871.23	

REVENUE RECEIPTS:

a. Local Taxation	\$305,929.43
b. State Aid (Deductions from L. S. T. R. F.)	345.93
c. Music Fees	27.00
d. Rentals	2,034.00
e. Sale of Property	7,500.00
f. Tax Collections from School Activity Program	11,834.48
g. Industrial Arts Collections	525.67
h. Poor Relief	62.38
i. Miscellaneous	329.61
j. Refunds:	
Crippled Sch. Ref. for Food from State Dept.	\$656.64
Typewriter—Gen. High Sch. Com. Dept.	27.60
Coal Loss—(Pa. B. R.)	15.00
Building Accident	157.87
Teachers' Disability	228.52
School Building—Bicycle Rack	61.85
Thief's Burglary	69.50
k. Temporary Loans (Tax Time Warrants)	1,313.52
Total	\$379,918.61

EXPENDITURES:

a. Administration	\$26,607.32
b. Instruction	2,284.00
c. Instruction—Supervision	20,525.55
d. Operation	149,068.24
e. Maintenance	6,899.29
f. Fixed Charges	18,326.01
g. Auxiliary Activities	16,955.25
h. Capital Outlay	15,897.47
Total	\$379,918.61
Balance at End of Year, July 31, 1947	\$61,806.05

REVENUE RECEIPTS:

a. Local Taxation	\$401,737.58
b. Congressional Township Interest	2,284.00
c. State Vocational Allowance	9,699.29
d. State Tuition Support	485,291.67
e. Speech, Hearing and Crippled School	8,184.25
Total Revenue Receipts	\$904,935.13
f. Transfer Tuition	\$30,499.54
g. Cash Tuition Receipts	2,026.67
h. Refund L. S. T. R. F. Excess	14.94
i. Transferred from Veterans' Tr. Fund for salaries advanced before receipts of Veterans' Fund	6,039.50
Total Non-Revenue Receipts	\$38,569.75
j. Temporary Loans (Tax Time Warrants)	150,000.00
Total Receipts for Year Closing July 31, 1947	\$1,293,600.29

EXPENDITURES:

a. Instruction—Teachers' Salaries	\$773,513.70
b. Instruction—Supervision	68,638.37
c. Transfer Tuition	47,959.00
Total	\$890,111.07
d. Temporary Loans (Tax Time Warrants)	150,000.00
Total Expenditures for Year	\$1,040,111.07
Balance at End of Year, July 31, 1947	\$253,489.19

REVENUE RECEIPTS:

Local Taxation	\$76,619.79
Total Receipts for Year	\$1,614,811.07
Interest	\$12,028.10
Bonds Maturing	\$5,000.00
Balance at End of Year, July 31, 1947	\$14,330.44

EXPENDITURES:

Expenditures August 1, 1946 through July 31, 1947	\$14,330.44
Balance at End of Year, July 31, 1947	\$14,330.44

RECEIPTS:

Cash Balance August 1, 1946	\$46.91
Receipts from August 1, 1946 through July 31, 1947	\$725.00
Total	\$771.91

EXPENDITURES:

Expenditures from August 1, 1946 through July 31, 1947	\$90.00
Balance at Close of Year, July 31, 1947	\$1,811.91

RECEIPTS:

Cash Balance August 1, 1946	\$1,870.95
Receipts from August 1, 1946 through July 31, 1947	\$125,500.00
Total	\$126,371.91

EXPENDITURES:

Expenditures from August 1, 1946 through July 31, 1947	\$125,087.60
Balance at close of year, July 31, 1947	\$1,284.31

RECEIPTS:

Cash Balance August 1, 1946	\$46.91
Receipts from August 1, 1946 through July 31, 1947	\$725.00
Total	\$771.91

EXPENDITURES:

Expenditures from August 1, 1946 through July 31, 1947	\$90.00
Balance at Close of Year, July 31, 1947	\$1,811.91

RECEIPTS:

Cash Balance August 1, 1946	\$1,870.95
Receipts from August 1, 1946 through July 31, 1947	\$125,500.00
Total	\$126,371.91

EXPENDITURES:

Expenditures from August 1, 1946 through July 31, 1947	\$125,087.60
Balance at close of year, July 31, 1947	\$1,284.31

RECEIPTS:

Cash Balance August 1, 1946	\$46.91
Receipts from August 1, 1946 through July 31, 1947	\$725.00
Total	\$771.91

EXPENDITURES:

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Fund No. 28—Pay of Teachers—\$20,000.
Taxpayers appearing at such meeting shall have a right to be heard thereon. The additional appropriation as finally made will be automatically referred to the State Board of Tax Commissioners, which Board will hold a further hearing within 15 days at the County Auditor's Office of Delaware County, Indiana, or at such other place as may be designated. As such hearing taxpayers objecting to any of such additional appropriations may be heard and interested taxpayers may inquire of the County Auditor when and where such hearing will be held.

JOHN B. LOTZ,
Trustee of Hamilton Township.

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From August 1, 1946 through July 31, 1947.

RECEIPTS:	Funds	Receipts	Warrants	Receipts	Total
Special School Fund	\$441,724.66	\$100,000.00	\$1,250,000.00	\$1,791,724.66	
Tuition Fund	1,148,600.29	150,000.00	1,298,600.29	2,597,200.58	
Bond or Sinking Fund	81,414.81		81,414.81	1,921,739.78	
U. S. Defense Bond	14,330.44		14,330.44		
Veterans' Training	31,078.43		31,078.43		
Musical Equipment	1,271.91		1,271.91		
Withholding Tax P'd	126,971.50		126,971.50		
School Improv. Fund	30,114.12		30,114.12		
Total receipts	\$1,875,506.13	\$250,000.00	\$2,125,606.13		
EXPENDITURES:					
Special School Fund	\$79,918.81	\$100,000.00	\$479,918.81		
Tuition Fund	890,111.07	150,000.00	1,040,111.07		
Bond or Sinking Fund	67,028.10		67,028.10	\$1,587,057.98	
U. S. Defense Bond	14,162.25		14,162.25		
Veterans' Training	28,781.51		28,781.51		
Musical Equipment	90.00		90.00		
Withholding Tax P'd	125,087.60		125,087.60		
School Improv. Fund	15,661.76		15,661.76		
Total Expenditures	\$1,520,834.90	\$250,000.00	\$1,770,834.90		
Balance at close of year, July 31, 1947				\$354,871.23	

REVENUE RECEIPTS:

a. Local Taxation	\$305,929.43
b. State Aid (Deductions from L. S. T. R. F.)	345.93
c. Music Fees	27.00
d. Rentals	2,034.00
e. Sale of Property	7,500.00
f. Tax Collections from School Activity Program	11,834.48
g. Industrial Arts Collections	525.67
h. Poor Relief	62.38
i. Miscellaneous	329.61
j. Refunds:	
Crippled Sch. Ref. for Food from State Dept.	\$656.64
Typewriter—Gen. High Sch. Com. Dept.	27.60
Coal Loss—(Pa. B. R.)	15.00
Building Accident	157.87
Teachers' Disability	228.52
School Building—Bicycle Rack	61.85
Thief's Burglary	69.50
k. Temporary Loans (Tax Time Warrants)	1,313.52
Total	\$379,918.61

EXPENDITURES:

a. Administration	\$26,607.32
b. Instruction	2,284.00
c. Instruction—Supervision	20,525.55
d. Operation	149,068.24
e. Maintenance	6,899.29
f. Fixed Charges	18,326.01
g. Auxiliary Activities	16,955.25
h. Capital Outlay	15,897.47
Total	\$379,918.61
Balance at End of Year, July 31, 1947	\$61,806.05

REVENUE RECEIPTS:

a. Local Taxation	\$401,737.58
b. Congressional Township Interest	2,284.00
c. State Vocational Allowance	9,699.29
d. State Tuition Support	485,291.67
e. Speech, Hearing and Crippled School	8,184.25
Total Revenue Receipts	\$904,935.13
f. Transfer Tuition	\$30,499.54
g. Cash Tuition Receipts	2,026.67
h. Refund L. S. T. R. F. Excess	14.94
i. Transferred from Veterans' Tr. Fund for salaries advanced before receipts of Veterans' Fund	6,039.50
Total Non-Revenue Receipts	\$38,569.75
j. Temporary Loans (Tax Time Warrants)	150,000.00
Total Receipts for Year Closing July 31, 1947	\$1,293,600.29

EXPENDITURES:

a. Instruction—Teachers' Salaries	\$773,513.70
b. Instruction—Supervision	68,638.37
c. Transfer Tuition	47,959.00
Total	\$890,111.07
d. Temporary Loans (Tax Time Warrants)	150,000.00
Total Expenditures for Year	\$1,040,111.07
Balance at End of Year, July 31, 1947	\$253,489.19

REVENUE RECEIPTS:

Local Taxation	\$76,619.79
Total Receipts for Year	\$1,614,811.07
Interest	\$12,028.10
Bonds Maturing	\$5,000.00
Balance at End of Year, July 31, 1947	\$14,330.44

EXPENDITURES:

Expenditures August 1, 1946 through July 31, 1947	\$14,330.44
Balance at End of Year, July 31, 1947	\$14,330.44

RECEIPTS:

Cash Balance August 1, 1946	\$46.91
Receipts from August 1, 1946 through July 31, 1947	\$725.00
Total	\$771.91

EXPENDITURES:

Expenditures from August 1, 1946 through July 31, 1947	\$90.00
Balance at Close of Year, July 31, 1947	\$1,811.91

RECEIPTS:

Cash Balance August 1, 1946	\$1,870.95
Receipts from August 1, 1946 through July 31, 1947	\$125,500.00
Total	\$126,371.91

EXPENDITURES:

Expenditures from August 1, 1946 through July 31, 1947	\$125,087.60
Balance at close of year, July 31, 1947	\$1,284.31

RECEIPTS:

Cash Balance August 1, 1946	\$46.91
Receipts from August 1, 1946 through July 31, 1947	\$725.00
Total	\$771.91

EXPENDITURES:

Expenditures from August 1, 1946 through July 31, 1947	\$90.00
Balance at Close of Year, July 31, 1947	\$1,811.91

RECEIPTS:

Cash Balance August 1, 1946	\$1,870.95
Receipts from August 1, 1946 through July 31, 1947	\$125,500.00
Total	\$126,371.91

EXPENDITURES:

Expenditures from August 1, 1946 through July 31, 1947	\$125,087.60
Balance at close of year, July 31, 1947	\$1,284.31

RECEIPTS:

Cash Balance August 1, 1946	\$46.91
Receipts from August 1, 1946 through July 31, 1947	\$725.00
Total	\$771.91

EXPENDITURES:

Expenditures from August 1, 1946 through July 31, 1947	\$90.00
Balance at Close of Year, July 31, 1947	\$1,811.91

At such hearing taxpayers objecting to any of such additional appropriations may be heard and interested taxpayers may inquire of the County Auditor when and where such hearing will be held.

EDGAR D. GARRARD,
Trustee of Center Township
(PD)—Aug. 8-15

Legal Notice

NOTICE FOR BIDS ON UNION TOWNSHIP CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL BUILDING.
Notice is hereby given that the Advisory Board of Union Township, Delaware County, Indiana, will receive sealed bids at the Union Township School Building at Union Township, Indiana, on Friday, August 29, 1947, at 11:30 a. m. Central Daylight Saving Time for the installation of a new heating plant, rewiring, remodeling, repairing and improvement of the Union Township Consolidated School Building at Union Township, Indiana. Bids may be made on all or any part of said project. All bids must be in writing and will be opened and read publicly at the time and place fixed for closing of bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Dated this 3rd day of August, 1947.

W. RAYMOND GIBSON,
Trustee of Union Township,
Delaware County, Indiana.
(The Herald)—Aug. 8-15

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